PITTSBURG DISPATCH SUNDAY,

LABOUCHERE'S WAIL

Directed Against the Wrong Person When He Says It Was the Queen Who

HAD HIM TURNED DOWN.

His Proposition to Postpone Home Rule Work Did the Business.

GLADSTONE GREATLY SHOCKED

At the Manner in Which Her Majesty's Name Has Been Dragged In.

MATRIMONIAL SNAPS IN THE CABINET

FRY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR 1

LONDON, Aug. 27. — [Copyrighted.]— Unless Mr. Labouchere has some documentary evidence held in reserve for the confounding of his enemies, he will not come out of his controversy with Mr. Gladstone with much credit. He commenced the discussion with the deliberate assertion that his evolusion from the Cabinet was due to the d1 ect intervention of the Queen, but his statement in this week's Truth does not show that his complaint was founded upon anything more than suspicion or idle gossip, and against this is to be set Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration that the Queen had nothing to do with the matter.

The suggestion that Labouchere's opposition in the House of Commons to the granting of money to members of the royal family induced the Queen to object to his inclusion in the Ministry seems disposed of by the fact that an important post was offered to Samuel Storey, who has opposed such royal grants more fiercely and persistently even than Labouchere. Storey declined to take office, but the Queen had offered no objection to his name, which figured in the preliminary list submitted to her by Mr. Gladstone. Furthermore, Sir Charles Dilke, a strenuous opponent of royal grants, was in the former Gladstone

Truth About Labouchere's Turn-Down. Information obtained by THE DISPATCH reporters justifies the belief that Mr. Gladstone's decision not to ask Labouchere to take office was taken several months ago, in consequence of editorials which appeared in Truth urging the postponement of Home Rule until various British reports had been accomplished. The editorials, which were written in Labouchere's most cynical man-ner, virtually urged Mr. Gladstone to bener, virtually urged Mr. Gladstone to be-tray the trust which the Irish members had reposed in him, and to set at nought his most solemn obligations and engagements. Those articles caused some stir at the time, and created a feeling of uneasiness among the Irish leaders which was only re-moved by direct assurances that the additor moved by direct assurances that the editor of Truth in no way represented Mr. Gladstone's views. There is good reason to believe that this repudiation was followed shortly afterward by a confidential intimation that Labouchere would not be a mem-ber of the Liberal Government.

Labouchere has lost much prestige over this business. People had learned to re-gard him as a fearless independent politi-cian, who did not care a button for a place or power. He is now seen in the unpleasseeker, criticising as malignantly as any Tory members of the Ministry from which he has been excluded and encering at his

What the Malcontent Intends to Dg.

Rumors, natural in the circumstances are current of Labouchere's intention to form a section of the malcontents for the purpose of worrying Gladstone in the same manner that Churchill and the so-called "fourth party" harried the Tory leaders some years 2go, but in the present temper of the country it is not likely that many men will venture to follow Labouchere in this dangerous and disreputable work. The dragging of the Queen's name into the controversy has distressed Mr. Gladstone and greatly shocked constitutional pedants. It is not calculated to do Labouchere much good, especially after Mr. Gladstone's statements. Even in Labou-chere's own rational town, Northampton, at a meeting held to protest against his ex-clusion from office, mention of the Queen's name has been enthusiastically cheered, and elsewhere popular feeling is undeniably against Labouchere. Or course this does not prove anything except that Labouchere

Dillon declared that the Irish leaders "were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, if honorably carried out, would satisfy the people of Ireland." It is understood that some of these agreements are in writing and will be made public should occasion require

such use to be made of them. The On y G nuine Bome Rulers.

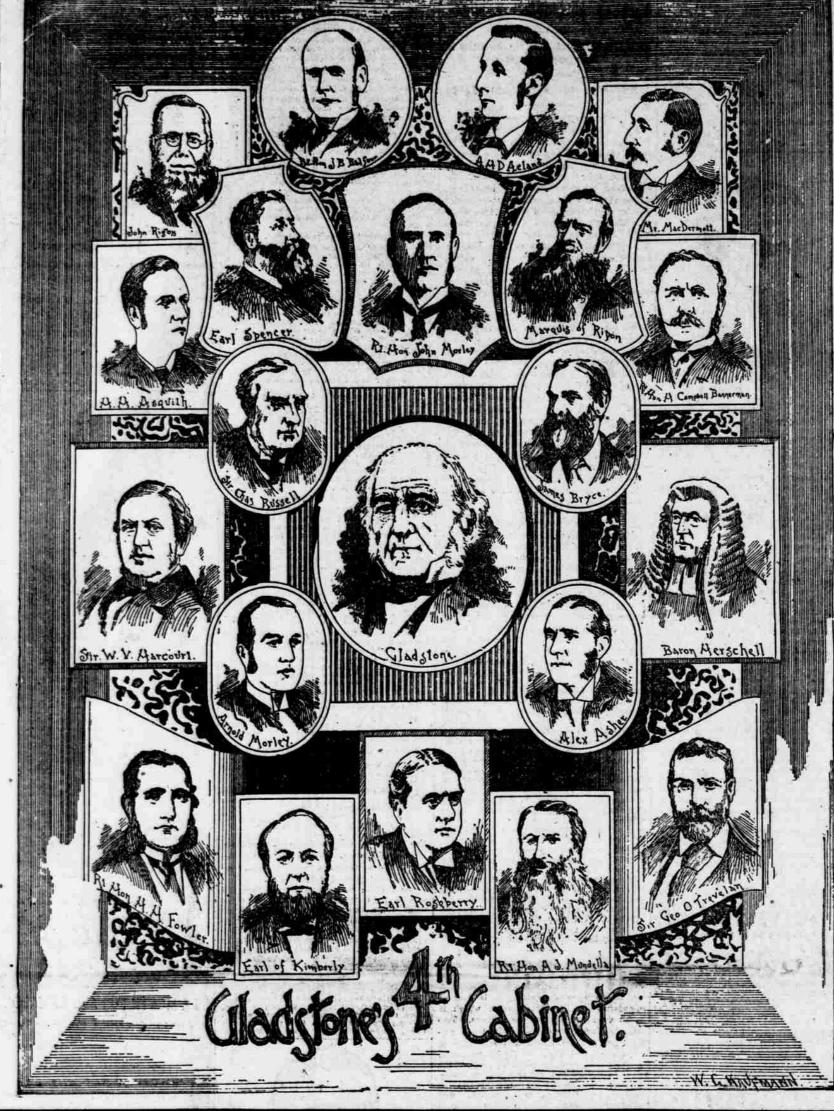
As a matter of fact, a good many Irish members believe that the only genuine Home Rulers in the new cabinet are Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer and John Morley, and they hold that it is their bounden duty, bearing in mind the lessons taught by history, to be constantly on guard against treachery. Such an attitude may appear ungracious at this juncture, but it is eminently wise, Speaking at a public meeting in New-

castle, Wednesday evening, Mr. Fowler, a very influential member of the Cabinet, said the 'Irish members were a power at Westminster which they could not despise. It would make itself felt. He did not like any more than that meeting did. He did not like the power of the Irish members, nor did he like to give up the time of Parhament to Irish questions." If that is the spirit in which one member of the Cabinet avowedly regards home rule, it is pretty cer tain that there are many other unwilling horses, inside and outside the ministry, who will have to be spurred to their Many things tend to show in fact that the Irish lenders will have to be suspicious and vigilant to the very end.

If pledges publicly made by public men are of any value, Mr. Gladstone's government in the coming session of Parliament will make a serious attempt to deal with the difficult question of how to return their holdings to the Irish tenants evicted during the agrarian war of the last few years.

Diff-rent Places for Diff-rent Views. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, member of the Cabinet, speaking at Galway in December, 1889, The first work of the new Parlia ment would be to remedy the state of things that had resulted from disputes on these several estates in the country. He would not be a member of any government. He was going to say he would not remain in Parliament if some help were not extended to the people who, through this long period, have suffered and sacrificed so much."

In the same month and year he said at Drogheda that he held and firmly believed that the Massereene tenants were perfectly justified in refusing to accept any terms until the evicted tenants were reinstated, and when home rule was granted an equitable measure would be passed to put these tenants in possession of their farms, as well Mr. Shew Lefevre was almost the last man appointed to a Cabinet position, although his claims were undeniable and



generally recognized, and in the light of his public utterances it may be presumed that the delay was due to his refusal to accept office without some understanding with Mr. Gladstone in regard to the evicted tenants.

Trying to See G'adstone's Hand, Tories are again attempting to force Gladstone's hand by publishing bogus details respecting his home rule bill, but they do not appear to have imposed upon anybody, and they have signally failed to draw out the Grand Old Man, who has spent the week, as far as outsiders can see, in saying kind platitudes to Liberal excursionists, visiting bazars and making speeches about the cultivation of flowers, for all the world as though he were simply a country squire instead of a statesman with the cares of an empire on his mind. The Tories have no heart for anything to-

day. Ever since the general election, when "Old Charlie" won a Liberal seat at Newcastle and headed John Morley, the second man elected, by 3,000 votes, the Tories have been gleefully declaring their intention of throwing Morley out on his intention of throwing Morley out on his seeking re-election on acceptance of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Liberals themselves did not like the prospect of having to overcome a hostile majority of 3,000, but they went to work manfully, and have just been rewarded by a most signal triumph, the great Tory majority having been turned into a Liberal majority of over 1,700.

Morley on a Straight-Out Issue. Morley refused all requests to modify his views on the eight-hour question. Al-though the Tory candidate had truckled to the workingmen irreconcilables on that subject in a disgraceful manner, he prefersubject in a disgraceful manner, he preferred to rest his claims to the people's support upon his last services in the cause of labor, and he deliberately endeavored to raise the contest to higher planes by making home rule the chief point at issue. In doing this he quite unconsciously glangled bait to the Tories which they swallowed whole with the greatest gusto. They were absolutely confident of success, and were only too glad to proclaim that the election was being fought upon the question of confidence in the Government's Irish policy. Now, in their sore distress diestion of connected in the Government's Irish policy. Now, in their sore distress and wild rage, they are howling threats of petitioning against Morley's return on the absurd ground that it was secured by in-timidation, and are vainly endeavoring to wriggle out of statements which they them-selves ostentatiously placed clearly upon record.

record.

Morley has gone to the Highlands of Scotland for a short rest from the labors of one of the most arduous political fights of recent years. About the middle of next week he will proceed on a tour of inspection in Ireland, and among other things he will inquire closely into the position and prospects of the evicted tenants.

The Queen a Reformet Woman. The Queen m Reformed Woman.

The Queen will leave Osborne on Monday evening for Balmoral, in Scotland, where the court will remain until November. Her Majesty is becoming very serious with advancing years, and the Highlands season this year will be of Lenten austerity. The gillies, gamekeepers and the like will no longer be given daily rations of whisky and beer, but will receive a money allowance instead, and in selection of new pipers preference is to be given to total abstainers. preference is to be given to total abstainers. No big dances will be given at Baimoral this year, and there will be no gathering of

lands, but in the absence of the customary extra allowance of whisky, nothing special was done and no libations were made at

the Prince's cairn.

American girls with ambition should take note of the fact that three prominent mem-bers of the new ministry are without wives, to wit: Lord Roseberry, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lord Houghton, Viceroy in Ireland, and Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, who are all widowers. Each is young, as public men run in this country, and the first two are wealthy.

A Snap for Some Title Worshipen The woman who marries Lord Houghton will enjoy the supreme felicity of sitting on the throne, and will also have to help spend an income of £60,000. Meanwhile, his Lordship has arranged to worry along with the help of his sister, the Honorable Mrs. Henniker.

The appointment of Lord Ribbeledle to

The appointment of Lord Ribbelsdale to the post of Master of the Buckhounds caused much disampointment to the Liber-als, as it was thought to indicate an intenals, sail was thought to indicate an insention to continue the cruel sport of hunting tame deer in Windsor's great park. It seems, however, that the remoustrances in newspapers have been brought to the Queen's notice, and she readily acquiesed in Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that the coming season, for which preparations have been made which cannot be well canceled

now, shall be the last.

Except looking after the hounds, for which he receives a salary of £1,500, the only duty the master has to perform is that of selecting persons deemed worthy of being admitted to the royal enclosure at the Ascot races. This work is by no means a sinecure, for the intrigues used by persons, qualified and unqualified, to get on the coveted list are always unscrupulous and persistent, and the master of the buckbounds does not fail to make many enemies every season.

The Interviewer of Parnell. Lord Ribblesdale is known to fame chiefly as the "man who interviewed Parnell." The young lord by accident traveled in the same railway carriage from London to Holyhead, in August, 1887. Parnell did not know who his fellow traveler was, but the latter knew Parnell, and determined to the latter knew Parnell, and determined to interview him. "He never as much as looked at me," wrote Lord Ribblesdale, in a magazine article based on the adventure, "but, having arranged his effects with almost old-maidish precision, composed himself to read." His Lordship started in with the weather, but Parnell was "discouragingly unanimoua." Ultimately, however, the Irish leader grudgingly talked about the bill for relieving tenants in arrears with their rents, which was then the main topic of political interest, and in the end the amateur reporter obtained a very good story about that and other interesting finatters relating to the Irish question. Parnell never admitted the accuracy of Lord Ribblesdale's account of the interview, which he said was obtained under false pretenses.

KODAKING FOR CAMPAIGNING.

Nathaniel McKay Taking Pictures Women Who Do Men's Work. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCEL)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Nathaniel McKay is in London. He has just returned from the Black country where he has been taking kodak photographs, he says, of women blacksmiths who are working for 30 cents a day, and of women wheeling and shoveling coal for 40 cents a day. McKay has taken photographs of these

women in their working clothes, and of the houses in which they live, and has com-puted the cost of their meals. He says he intends to publish his photographs and sta-tistics in America, and will influence many

BIG INSURANCE LOSSES By the Recent Dis strone Conflagration in HIS OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- The net loss to 19 of Ture Free Trade Recommended to the the principal English fire insurance offices interested in the recent fire at Newfoundland reaches close upon £1,000,000. The exact amount assessed is £934,455, or an average of nearty £50,000 for each company. The insured speak highly of the very genrous manner in which their claims seen met. Indeed, the insurance offices, with much public spirit, realized that the occasion was one for immediate action, hence their prompt and liberal actilement with their clients. One company will have to sign checks to the value of over £120,000. The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster is growing sapidly. The response to the appeals of the provincial Mayora, if not in many cases so generous as might have been expected, is on the whole satisfactory. A great deal more money is required, for the approaching winter must necessarily entail much misery to the poor inhabitants, however generously they are assisted. The work of rebuilding is now in full swing, and thereby some employment is given, but much remains to be done, both in the way of providing adequate shelter and food. the sufferers by the disaster is growing

LORD MORE NOW FELIX HOWARD.

The Bogus Cialms Agent Salling Under False Colors Once More. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Lord More, the ogus claims agent whose exploits have seen previously exposed through the press, who is still in receipt, through the post, of quite a number of registered letters by each American mail, has now betaken himself to fresh pastures and a new name, and is trying to enter up another crop or credulous victims under the name of Felix Howard, of No. 4 Percival street, Goswell coad, London, England.

This address is one of the many London

tobacco and newspaper shops where arrange-ments may be made to receive letters by persons concealing their abodes. Although Felix Howard states himself to be a solictor, there is no such name in the law list.

Many Americans Now in London, [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Aug. 27 .- During the week there has been a great influx of American visitors to London from the Continent, and numbers of United States citizens who had crossed the Atlantic with the intention of making a continental tour are spending their helidays in Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Henry Labouch has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, com limenting him upon his chivalry in socepting the sole responsibility for the forming of the ministry. Labouchere declares his unswerving loyalty to Mr. Gladstone, but advises him not to permit the pressure of the home rulers to swamp radical measurement.

nores the Force Bill in

General Adlai Stevenson Almost Ig-

Voter, With No Coating.

EDITOR DANA'S ADVICE NOT FOLLOWED

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Aug. 27 .- The Democratic campaign in Illinois was opened here to-day. A large number of people gathered here from various points in the central part of the State. The town was liberally decorated. The Democratic marching clubs of Bloomington, Peoria and other cities formed and marched in procession to Franklin Park, where the addresses were delivered.

The speaking was opened by General John M. Palmer, who, in his rugged, offhand way, pleased the assembled multitude immensely. He was followed by Hon. Adalai E. Stevenson, candidate for Vice President, who made the principal address. Most of Mr. Stevenson's time was devoted to the tariff, the force bill being made a secondary affair. On the tariff the speaker

The Tariff the Important Issue. The tariff is the all important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain permanently high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood. The Republican party, as illustrated by its recent enactment of the McKiniey law, stands for a high protective—in other words a prohibitory tariff. The Democratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective or prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other the advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufacturers the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessaries of life.

urers the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessaries of life.

The argument advanced by the early advocates of a protective system was the necessity of protecting our "infant industries." Yet Mr. Clay, the author of the famous tariff bill with which his name is inseparably associated, declared such protection to be only temporary, and that so soon as such industries were able to stand alone tariff duties should be reduced. The compromise tariff law of 1833, of which Mr. Clay was the author, provided that at the end of ten years there should begin a rapid reduction of duties, until the average rate should not exceed 20 per cent. In view of the fact that protection to the "infant industries" has more than trebled since the passage of the bill of which Mr. Clay was the author, Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protectionists have grown stronger and more powerful, they have demanded yet greater protection.

Walker, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury was the author, provided in substance: First, that no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government, economically administered; second, that no duty be imposed upon any articles above the lowest rate that will yield the greatest amount of revenue; third, that the maximum tax should be imposed upon luxuries: fourth, that the lowest tax should be upon the necessaries of life; firth, that the duties should be so imnosed as to operate equally throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section. It must not be forrotten that so great were the benefits to the people from the tariff legislation I have just mentioned that, in 1857, representatives of all parties concurring, the tariff was again reduced until the average rate of duties was 19 per cent.

The decade and a half extending from the

duced until the average rate of duties was 19 per cent.

The decade and a half extending from the passage of the low tariff law of 1846 to the beginning of our civil war, has been truly called the golden period of our history. The cost of the necessities of life had reached the minimum, and at no time in our history was it easier for the wage-earner to support his family. The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer alika realized the benefit of low tax ation. A benefit why? simply for the reason that it lessened the cost of lood, of clothing, of every article that conduced to his comfort. Our factories did not languish. The fires did not go out in our furnaces. The wheels and spindles were not idle in our creat hives of industry. The demand for labor was not lessened, nor was its value deprediated.

Increased Taxes During the War.

67 per cent. This was the average rate of tariff taxes when the McKinley bill became the law.

Let us refer for a moment to other sources of revenue provided in the early days of the war. A new system of taxation was devised by Congress known as the internal revenue system, by which enormous sums flowed into the Treasury. Under this system taxes were imposed upon manufacturers, upon railroads, upon express companies, upon banks and bank circulation. A large part of these taxes fell heavily upon those who were best able to bear them. The strong arm of the law was, in the hour of the Government's need, laid heavily upon the great corporations, upon the wealth of the country. In a single year \$72,000,000 were collected from incomes alone. In many instances this tax was paid by those who had amassed large fortunes out of the war. In a single year \$127,000,000 were collected from manufacturers alone. This was the very essence of justice, for the reason that the manufacturers had in many instances grown enormously rich, because of the high tariff which protected them against competition. In a single year the a gregate of internal revenue waxes paid into the Treasury exceeded \$500,000,000.

Reasons for Internal Revenue Taxes. Where are the statutes imposing these in-ternal revenue war taxes? With but few exceptions swept from the statute books while the nation was yet groaning under the burden o enormous debt. One of the rea-sons given at that time for the high protection to manufacturers was the percentage they were required to pay out of their earn-ings as war taxes, aggregating in a single year the sum I have mentioned. With the year the sum I have mentioned. With the war closed, a Republican Congress relieved the manufacturers from this taxation, and added to their profits and to the burdens of the people by increased daties. I grant the necessity of repealing these war taxes when the exigencies of the war no longer demanded their continuance. But why did not the Republican Congress repeal the war taxes—which bore so heavily upon the farmer, upon the mechanic, upon the laborer, upon the great mass of our people? Why was not the war tax reduced upon the necessaries of life? Why wholly remove the tax upon corporations and allow it to remain upon the tools of the mechanic, the implements of the farmer, upon the food and clothing of the poor? Why remove from the manufacturer the tax of less than 5 per cent and leave him the power to tax the consumer 47.60.80 per Cent upon has. upon and leave him the power to tax the consumer 47,50,50 per Cent upon hats, upon sinces, upon blacket upon clothing?

But this is not all. The protected classes growing year by year stronger and more powerful with the protection afforded them, demanded of the Fifty-first Congress yet higher duties. As "infant industries" they had been for the time content with the moderate protection given by Mr. Clay. Later, they had demanded the higher duties imposed by the Morrill tariff, and that of later Congresses. In 1896 during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress their demand was in substance for a prohibitory tariff.

The response to this demand was the pasage by a Republican Congress of the McKinley bill. The avowed object of this bill age by a Republican Congress of the Mc-Kinley bill. The avowed object of this bill was to check importation. Its purpose so to increase the rate of duties, as in many in-stances to exclude absolutely foreign goods from our markets, and thus by cutting off competition, enable the home manufacturer without let or hindrance to fix the price of without let or hindrance to ix the price of his wares. In a word, the McKinley law, by its prohibitory features gave its beneficiaries a practical monopoly, and enabled them in fact to levy an additional tax upon the consumer, to the extent that the duty had been increased. Was this legislation demanded by the people? Was it in their interest? Was it not class legislation of the most odious character-such legislation as enriches the few at the expense of the many? The American people unmistakably set their seal of condemnation upon this bill. Slowly but surely they have become convinced that "protection does not protect" them.

It is worse than idle to speak of its benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and home market for the products of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the old world. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laborer no less than to the farmer protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer "additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain." Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high of meat or a busilel of grain." Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high tariff adds largely to the coat of articles necessary to the comfort of the wage earner. How has he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner benefited his condition? Recent events connected with the most highly protected establishments of this country sadly attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who earnstheir bread by daily toll. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effects upon wages, except to diminish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. It the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased, as tariffs have increased? Why constant resinction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

What the McKinley Lvw Has Done.

To the toiler the McKinley bill has "kep the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope." In his great speech against the high tariff corn laws in the British Parliament in 1843, the matchless orator, Daniel O'Connell, said: "But what is the meaning pence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it.
If he had not the protection, the loaf would sell for a shilling; but if he has protection, is will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for sixpence, and what is more, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning of protection, therefore, is robbery—robbery of the poor by the rich."

clay was the author, provided that at the end of ten years there should begin a rapid reduction of duties, until the average rate should not exceed 10 per cent. In view of the fact that protection to the "infans industries" has more than trebled since the passage of the bill of which Mr. Clay was the author, Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the protection has, year by year, under Republican rule, increased. In proportion as these industries have grown stronger and more powerful, they have demanded yet greater protection.

A Gold-Plated Period of History.

The low tariff law of 1846, of which Hobert

The repeal of the sugar tax was simply intended to reconcile the consumer to the still greater taxes laid upon him. Heretofore the persistent claim of the protectionist has been that tariff taxes are not paid by the consumer. This claim is now abandoned. The advocates of the McKinley law concede The advocates of the McKinley law concede the tax upon sugar to have been paid by the consumer. Else, why take so much credit to them selves for removing it? Is there not danger that the consumer may inquire, "If removing the tariff tax upon sugar leasens its cost, why should not the same blessed result follow a reduction of tariff taxes upon all of the other necessaries of life?"

My fellow-citizens. To you the tariff is the all-important question. The question is not how much of your earnings shall be given to the support of the Government, but how much shall under the forms of law be seized by the favored—the "protected" classes.

ation. A benefit why? simply for the reason that it lessened the cost of lood, of clothing, of every article that conduced to his comport. Our factories did not languish. The fires did not go out in our furnaces. The wheels and spindles were not idle in our great hives of industry. The demand for labor was not lessened, nor was its value depreciated.

Increased Taxes During the War.

As I have shown, the average tariff tax at the beginning of the Civil War in 1881 was but 19 per cent. To purchase munitions of war, to arm and equip soldiers and meet all of the expenses incident to the great struggle, required large sums of money. Tariff taxes were largely increased. The Morrill tariff bill was passed. Our Government was in the throes of war, struggling for its exitation, and but little beed was given by the people to the fact that duties under the new tariff law were not only highly protective to manufacturers, but burdensome to the people. But this was not all. By subsequent increase by successive Republican Congresses in was not all. By subsequent increase by successive Republican Congresses in the throes of war, struggling for its exitation, and the protected monopolists of this country? This is the important question for your determination at the polls. But this was not all. By subsequent increase by successive Republican Congresses the average rate of duties reached of per cent. This was the average rate of tariff taxes when the McKinley bill became the law.

Let us refer for a moment to other sources of revenue provided in the early days of the created of the continually distributed. We oppose all legislation that enriches the feep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually and the provided in the early days of the created of the continually distributed. The contest upon which we have now entered is of deep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually and the provided in the early days of the created of the contest upon which we have now entered is of deep si

lation that enriches the few by taxing the many.

The contest upon which we have now entered is of deep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually increasing with the demands of the protected classes, be the settled policy of our Government, or shall there be relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation?

A Few Words on the Force Bill.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of Representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its action in the Fif ty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill. That it will pass this bill, when it has the power, no man can doubt.

To all the people—all who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country—this question is important. To the people of the Southern States it is one of transcendent importance. Shall they still have peace and the protection of the law or shall the horrors with which they are menaced find their counterpart only in those of the darkest hours of the reconstruction period?

The Governor of Arkansas Dying. The Governor of Arkansas Dying.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27.—A telegram received from Mrs. Eagle says her husband, Governor James P. Eagle, is lying at death's door at Richmond, Ky. It is believed he cannot recover. Governor Eagle has been ill for several weeks, and he went to Richmond, hoping that a change of climate would benefit him.

For Boys' Sty ish School Suits. It's now that the boys must be fitted out for school, and we are on hand with a great bargain. Monday we will sell 1,000 boys' suits, sizes 4 to 14, in a great variety of patterns, single and double-breasted, at \$1 a suit. You generally have to pay \$5 for suits like these. P. C. C., Clothiers.

Cor. Grant and Diamond streets.

IS NOT A SNAP.

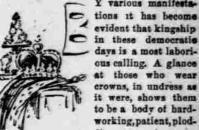
Europe's Sovereigns Put in Long Hours at Very Trying Occupations.

THEY ALL LIKE HUNTING

And Most of Them Enjoy the Stage, but Detest Society.

The Czar Knows No Rest Except When He Goes to Denmark to Romp-Abdul Hamid Smokes All the Time and Doesn't Care for Women-Wilhelm Likes to Run Around Incognito-King Leopold an Expert Horseman-King Christian Settles Quarrels for His People-George of Greece Is a Sumptuous Liver-Something About the Baby Sovereigns-How the Pope Does Lots of Work in a Day - President Carnot Plays Billiards.

> (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Y various manifesta-



ding men, who essay duties laid upon them, and the demands upon whose time and energies are constant

One of the hardest worked of European sovereigns is Alexander, Czar of Russia. Simple minded and earnestly devoted to what he believes to be his duty, since he came to the throne 12 years ago he has toiled as no other European ruler has toiled since the days of the great Napoleon, and were he not a man of splendid physique and iron constitution he would have long since been a physical wreck. The Russian autocrat rises at 7, and after making a rapid toilet receives his wife and children and bids them good morning. Then, with his secretaries and sides-de-camp, he plunges into work. He is a strict disciplinarian and an ardent lover of system and order, and tardiness and irregularity in those about him are always promptly and severely rep-

The morning hours are devoted his correspondence and Russian newspapers-chiefly the

BRUSSELS.

The beautiful Capital of Belgium, that the real Lace establishment is located. There women make the finest filmy patterns by hand only. They are works of art, bought at a high price by a few. It's not this kind of Lace we would talk about today, but the sort used every day and bought in great quantities.

Are the most popular, prettiest, best and cheapest introduced in late years. About 100 patterns just received: Three inches wide at 100; three to five inches wide at 121/2c; three to five inches wide at 15c; six inches wide at 18c, 20c and 25c. All of the above are in the choicest, showiest, best and newest patterns.

New Point d'Ireland Laces, in beige and ivory-the very latest and prettiest patterns: 11/2 and 2 inches wide at 10c; 2 and 3 inches wide at

121/2c and 15c; 4 and 5 inches wide at 18c; 5 and 6 inches wide at 25c. New Plat Val Laces for fancy work and trimming, all widths up to 10 inches, from 5c to 5oc.

New Black Silk Point d'Irelande Laces, 3 to 6 inches, 35c to 65c. About 200 pieces of REAL HAND-MADE, All-Linen Torchon Laces.

new patterns, just received, from 3c to 50c per yard.

New Linen Medici and Smyrna Laces, beautiful patterns.

New machine-made Linen Torchon Laces, 25c to 75c for 12 yards. New styles Lace Border Brussels Net Veilings, every shade and black. New Tuxedo Veilings, single and double width, all shades.

New Crepe border Veils, all made on Brussels Net with large and small/ Crepe border, scalloped and piping border.

ENTIRELY NEW-Brussels Net Veils, with pleated net border. Priestley's Silk Warp Nuns' Veils and Gauze Veils for mourn ig;

Priestley's Nuns' Veiling, Silk Warp and Gauze Veiling by the yard;

every quality. Is All the goods enumerated above are fresh and handsome, and,

considering their superior quality, prices are extremely reasonable.



510, 512, 514, 516, 518 Market Street.